



Improving Stormwater Quality in an Urban Watershed



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Thea Foss Waterway, 1999





Foss Waterway - Background

1985 – Declared a Superfund Site

2001 – City, EPA and Ecology entered an agreement known as the Foss Work plan

- Aggressive source control paired with monitoring
- Focused on the watershed
- Program intent to prevent recontamination

2006 – Cleanup of the waterway complete

- \$105 million

Current – Continue program and monitoring in watershed per work plan and NPDES permit.

Our efforts - 2001

Spill Response



Source control
Investigations and
Enforcement



Business Inspections



Monitoring 2001 -ongoing

Samples collected at 7 outfalls and in associated tributary areas

Samples collected for stormwater, baseflow and sediment

Whole Water Monitoring



Air Deposition Sampling

Sediment Traps

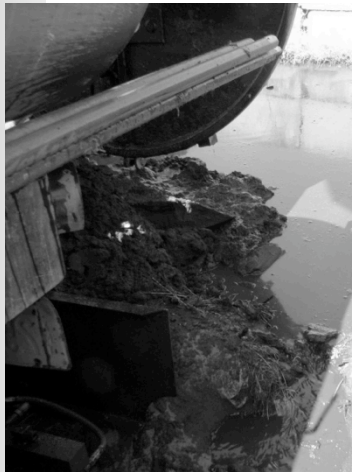




Pipe cleaning project – 2007, 2008

Two purposes:

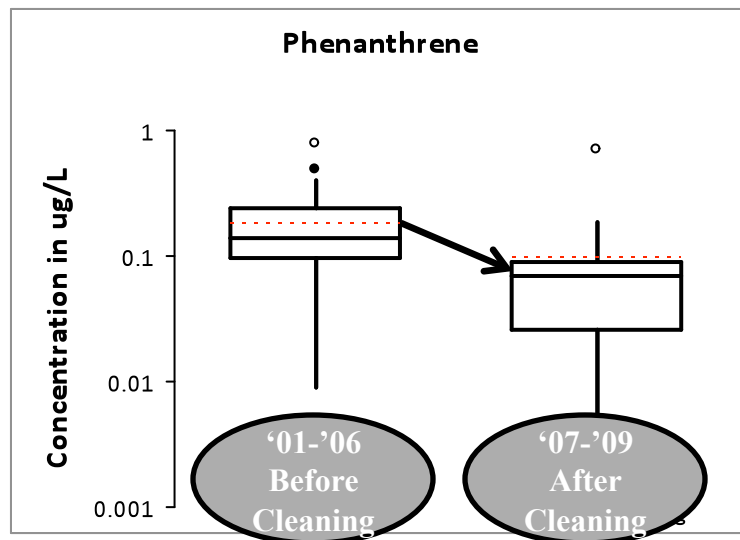
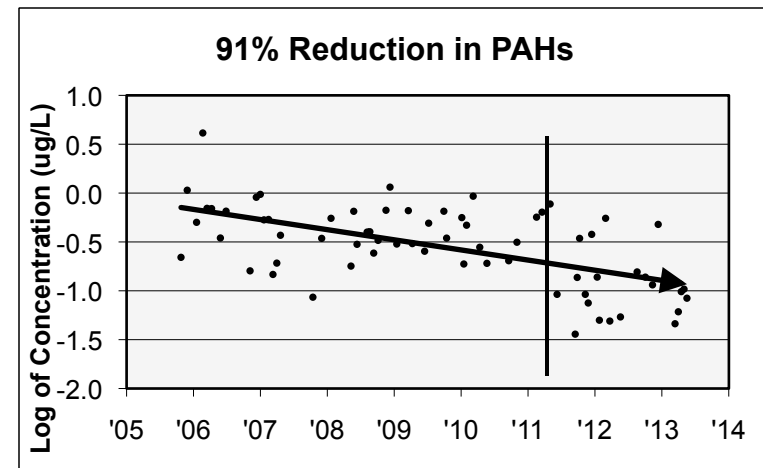
1. Preparation for TV inspection of oldest pipe for rehabilitation project.
2. Find out if we could affect chronic contaminants that defied our source control and source tracing efforts.





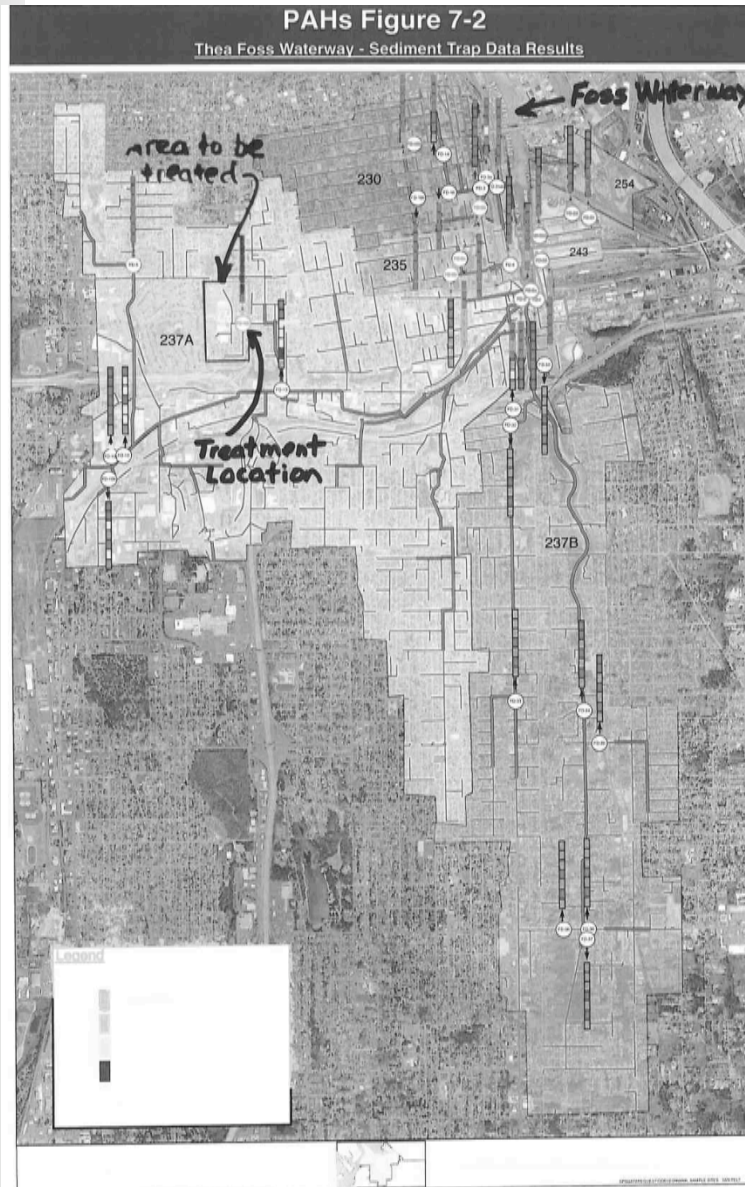
The Monitoring Results

Reduction of Stormwater Concentrations in 10 years		
<u>Chemicals</u> Solids	<u>Outfalls</u> 235, 237B	57%
Lead	237B	44%
PAHs	230, 237A, 254	60-91%
Phthalates	243, 245	72-76%



Stormwater Concentrations Reduction after Cleaning		
<u>Chemicals</u> Lead	<u>Outfalls</u> 230, 235	26-31%
PAHs	230, 235, 254	40-60%
Phthalates	235	40%

Capital Projects – the final step



In spite of source control, identification and removal of a leaking fuel line and system cleaning... one area was still high in PAHs.

NOW... a capital project!

Treatment Retrofit - 2010



CLEANING VS. TREATING

Pipe Cleaning Project –

- \$300,000 initial effort
- 150,000 feet cleaned
- Improves 600 acres
- Continuing to monitor to determine return interval



Treatment retrofit –

- \$1 million construction cost
- \$30,000 per year maintenance
- Treats 50 acres





Lessons Learned

- Stormwater quality can be improved!
- A successful program will include:
 1. Source control
 2. Aggressive maintenance
 3. Capital projects
- Capital projects used only after first two elements are complete!



Strategies for the Future

- Continue to investigate and understand the system
 - Model of contaminant transport with overlay of BMPs.
 - Rapid assessment program – capacity grant funded
 - New Sediment sampling methods for source tracing – capacity grant funded

Questions?





Hood Street
Treatment Retrofit

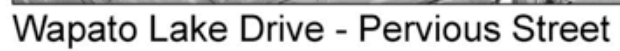


Figure 1-2
Topographic Map and Pervious Pavement



Source:
City of Tacoma
Public Works Department
Environmental Services Division

Created:
August 2010





Asset Management Program



Prioritization of asset areas based on:

1. Source Control – land use impacts
2. Rapid Assessment - condition
3. Modeling – capacity
4. Sampling - quality

